

***FROESCHNEROCORIS DENTICAPSULUS*,
A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF PYRRHOCORIDAE
(HETEROPTERA: PYRRHOCOROIDEA) FROM
THE ORIENTAL REGION**

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Abstract.—The new pyrrhocorid genus *Froeschnerocoris* and new species *F. denticapulus*, are described from Assam in northeastern India. Its relationship to the genus *Dysdercus* is discussed, with special significance given to the structural differences in the metathoracic scent-gland ostiole and male and female genitalia.

During a revision of the genus *Dysdercus* Guérin-Meneville of the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent, we had the opportunity to study a series of specimens from Assam in northeastern India lent by Dr. R. C. Froeschner at the National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. (USNM). On first inspection, the specimens appeared to resemble a small *Dysdercus* with predominantly red hemelytra and the apex of corium acute, but a closer examination showed that they represented a new genus. They differed from all known species of *Dysdercus* (Freeman, 1947) in having a markedly convex outer corial margin, which gives the body a more or less elongate-oval appearance; the longer, basal antennal segment about 1.5 times longer than head; and the bizarre genitalia with marked serrations or denticles on the ventroposterior portion (tongue) of the pygophore, spinous-type curved-blade parameres, and unique aedeagus and female genitalia.

Based on these specimens we describe *Froeschnerocoris* in honor of Dr. R. C. Froeschner, to acknowledge his long painstaking service and valuable contributions to the systematics of Hemiptera. All measurements are in millimeters.

***Froeschnerocoris*, new genus**

Diagnosis. Most closely related to *Dysdercus* in the acute apex of corium, general body shape, and lobelike peritreme of the metathoracic scent gland ostiole, but easily separated by the small body size, parameres with large spinelike tooth, and other characters as noted in the description.

Description. Body relatively small. Head longer than broad; eyes sessile; basal antennal segment about 1.5 times length of head, 3rd segment shortest, basal segment longest and slightly longer than 4th; labium extending beyond hind coxae to 3rd abdominal venter, 2nd labial segment longer than 3rd, 4th shortest. Pronotum with lateral margins reflexed; ostiolar peritreme large, lobe-like; membrane of hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen in both sexes.

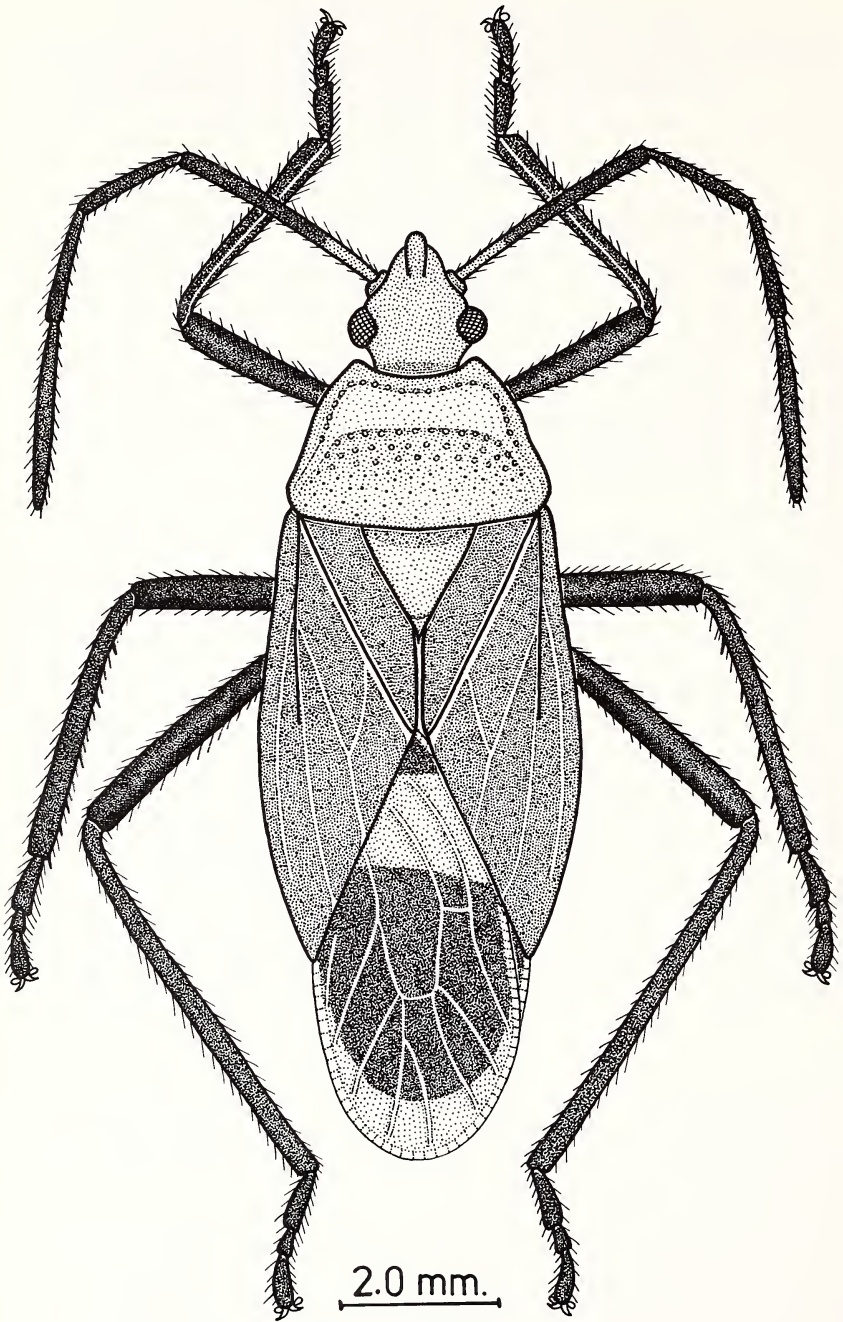
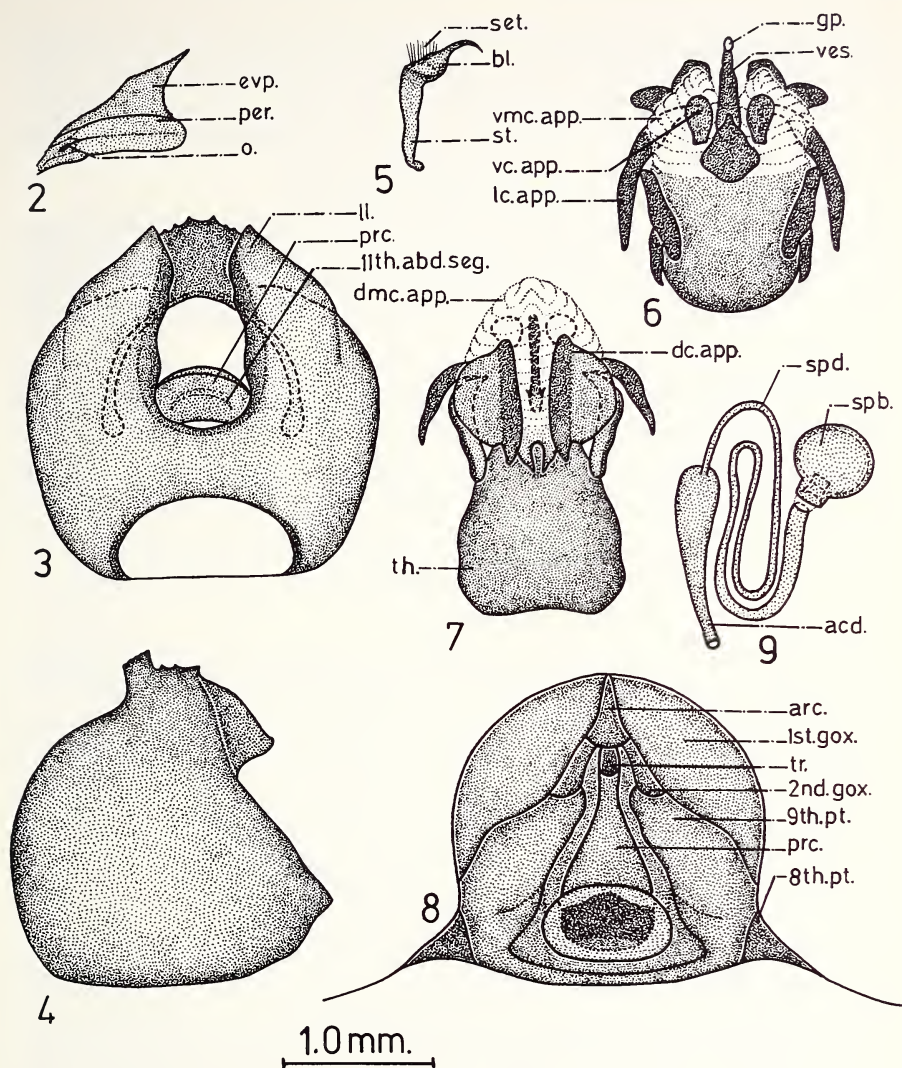


Fig. 1. *F. denticapsulus*. Male, dorsal view.



Figs. 2-9. 2. Metathoracic scent gland ostiole. 3. Pygophore, dorsal view. 4. Pygophore, ventral view. 5. Paramere. 6. Aedeagus, ventral view. 7. Aedeagus, dorsal view. 8. Female terminalia. 9. Spermatheca. 1st. gox. (first gonocoxa); 2nd gox. (second gonocoxa); 8th pt. (eighth paratergite); 9th pt. (ninth paratergite); 11th abd.seg. (eleventh abdominal segment); acd. (accessory duct); arc. (arcus); bl. (blade); dc. app. (dorsal conjunctival appendage); dmc. app. (dorsal membranous conjunctival appendage); evp. (evaporatoria); gp. (gonopore); lc. app. (lateral conjunctival appendage); ll. (Lateral lobe); o. (ostiole); per. (peritreme); prc. (proctiger); set. (setae); sp.b. (spermathecal bulb); spd. (spermathecal duct); st. (stem); th. (theca); tr. (triangulin); vc. app. (ventral conjunctival appendage); ves. (vesica).

In male, pygophore slightly longer than broad, ventroposterior margin denticulate; paramere C-shaped with blade broad proximally and narrowing into sharp spinelike process distally; aedeagus with 4 pairs of conjunctival appendages. In female, first gonocoxae semilunar with posterior margin distinctly sinuate, 9th paratergites about 4 times longer than triangular 8th paratergites; spermatheca with duct and accessory gland fused distally, distal part of spermathecal duct broad.

Type species. Froeschnerocoris denticapsulus, new species.

Discussion. The monotypic genus *Froeschnerocoris* superficially resembles species of *Dysdercus* (Freeman, 1947; Kapur and Vazirani, 1960; Doesburg, 1968), but is distinguished from them in having the anteocular region equal to the posterior length of the head including the eyes, and a denticulate ventrolateral margin of the pygophore.

From an analysis of the pyrrhocoroid genera now in progress, we believe that the features by which *Froeschnerocoris* differs from *Dysdercus* are advanced ones. In addition, the two genera share the following features, which we believe are apomorphic and which suggest the two are sister groups: apical angle of corium elongately acute, incisures of abdominal venter with white bands, and parameres spinelike apically.

Froeschnerocoris denticapsulus, new species

Figs. 1-9

Description. Body pale reddish with brownish punctation, except $\frac{2}{3}$ of basal segment and 2nd, 3rd and 4th antennal segments, eyes, legs, a small patch on basal area of membrane and a large patch on distal area of membrane castaneous.

Length of anteocular region equal to length of remainder of head; length of head slightly longer than wide, length of head 1.8-2.4, width 1.7-2.1; 2nd antennal segment only slightly longer than 3rd; length of segments I 2.5-3.2, II 1.5-2.0; III 1.4-1.8; IV 2.4-2.6, antennal formula $3 < 2 < 4 < 1$; basal segment of labium shorter than 2nd, slightly longer than 3rd; length of segments I 1.6-2.2; II 1.9-2.3; III 1.6-2.0; IV 0.9-1.0, labial formula $4 < 3 < 1 < 2$; length anteocular region 0.9-1.2, posterior length of head (including eyes) 0.9-1.2; interocular distance 0.9-1.2.

Width of pronotum slightly more than 1.5 times its length, anterior angles subacute, lateral margins sinuate, length of pronotum 1.9-2.5, width 3.0-4.1; scutellum broader than long, length 1.3-1.8, width 1.4-2.0; ostiolar peritreme with apex broadly rounded, anterior margin convex; distance base scutellum-apex clavus 2.3-3.1; apex clavus-apex corium 2.9; apex corium-apex abdomen (including membrane) 2.3-3.1; apex scutellum-apex abdomen (including membrane) 6.2-8.0. Total length δ 11.3-11.4; η 14.2.

In male, pygophore somewhat ovate, dorsoposterior margin deeply concave, ventroposterior margin medially notched, one large and two small denticles on each side, lateral lobe produced into subacute tip, inner surface of ventroposterior margin inwardly directed into subacute apex; inflated aedeagus with pair of dorsal membranous, pair of ventral platelike, pair of bilobed, elongate lateral conjunctival appendages, and pair of medially broad and distally acute dorsal conjunctival appendages.

In female 2nd gonocoxae short, lobelike; proctiger large with posterior margin

concave; spermatheca with spherical bulb, flanges not prominent, accessory gland balloonlike.

Holotype. ♂, **India**: Assam, Doom Dooma, May 19, 1943; D. E. Hardy collector (USNM).

Paratypes. ♂, ♀, same data as holotype.

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